

Cafes Ready For Liquor's 'Swan Song'

Broadway to Have Last
'Wet Fling' This Even-
ing and Hotels 'Sell Out'
for Great Celebration

Nation Goes "Dry" 12:01 in Morning

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which means prohibition, becomes effective at precisely sixty seconds after 12 o'clock to-night. From that moment any one who is caught buying a drink containing more than one-half of a per cent alcohol is subject to a fine of \$500. A second offender may be fined as much as \$1,000. Subsequent drinks will be purchased at the peril of two years in jail. The man who sells liquor may be given from six months to five years in jail, depending on the number of previous convictions.

The same penalties fixed for purchasers of liquor apply to a man who is caught carrying a flask on his hip or taking a drink anywhere outside his own home or the home of a friend.

Hotels Prepare for "Wake"

On that basis if every one who violates the new law in New York between this midnight and dawn to-morrow should be arrested and fined for each violation there would be enough money collected in fines to wire two or three Liberty Loan bond issues.

Nearly every big hotel and restaurant in New York was bustling with activity yesterday as employees scurried about making preparations for the final celebrations to be held to-night to mark the passing from American life of a habit, a business, a source of pleasure, a cause of crime, all of which are summed up in the name John Revere.

A single slip after 12:01 a. m. from a highball glass at any one of these hotels will make the swiftest guilty man an offense against the government. It is even money bet that there are not enough men left in the army to arrest all of the people who are going to violate the new law in its first hour. However, Colonel Daniel Porter, supervising internal revenue agent in New York, who is temporarily charged with the duty of enforcing prohibition, has only 800 employees at his command and most of those are women stenographers.

Police Not to Participate
Colonel Porter, drumming his fingers on the glass top of his mahogany desk in the Custom House yesterday, said that he had done everything in his power to prevent infractions of wartime prohibition, and that so far as his office was concerned—for the present, anyway—war-time prohibition will glide across the calendar and quietly blend and rectify with constitutional prohibition. Colonel Porter will be relieved of the duty of enforcing prohibition just as soon as a state prohibition enforcing officer is appointed, as provided in the Volstead act.

Chief Inspector John Daly of the Police Department said yesterday that the police will take no part in enforcing the prohibition law, for the present, anyway. So all that need make an illegal drinker at the celebration to-night is the possible presence of wood alcohol in the bottle and the conscience.

Huge Frauds in Shipyard War Contracts Are Charged

U. S. Board Holds Up \$37,000,000 Worth of Claims; Fake Vouchers Used in West Coast Conspiracy; Seven Big Plants Involved

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Frauds involving many millions of dollars in connection with the building of ships for the government in Oregon, Washington and California, have been unearthed by government investigators, it became known to-day when William H. Tidwell, special agent of the Treasury Department, was appointed chief assistant to Special Assistant United States Attorney General Bert Schlesinger here.

It is understood that Attorney General Palmer, on the strength of the scope of the alleged discoveries of graft in Pacific Coast shipyards, has ordered the United States shipping board to hold up claims amounting to \$37,000,000, to await the outcome of the investigation.

False Vouchers Alleged
The government, according to information from authoritative sources, is alleged to have been defrauded of more than a billion dollars through shipyard conspiracies working by the payment of false vouchers for sums that shipbuilders never received.

A score of prominent shipbuilders are understood to be involved in the investigation, which is said to have Federal grand jury sessions dealing with the reported discoveries of government agents working under Schlesinger will be held. Subsequent meetings of Federal grand juries will be held in other large cities of the Coast in rapid succession, it was said.

Washington Keeps Silent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Department of Justice officials to-night admitted an investigation of financial transactions in Pacific Coast shipyards had been ordered, but refused to indicate the nature of the evidence obtained. Officials of the Shipping Board likewise were silent on the reported disclosures of fraud.

The investigation, it was recalled, was instigated by former Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. It was the intention of the board about eight months ago, to go into the books of the shipbuilding companies itself, but plans later were changed and the whole matter turned over to Attorney General Palmer. There was no indication at that time, however, that the alleged fraud would attain any such proportions as government agents now believe they have uncovered.

Information Came Piecemeal
Information which came out piecemeal here tended to show that at least seven large shipbuilding corporations were involved in the alleged fraud. Their names were not disclosed and probably will not be until Federal indictments have been obtained and executed. The government was said to be preparing its case with a view to avoiding certain legal technicalities, which have led to long drawn out fights in attempts to recover illegally paid funds on certain other war-time contracts.

The opinion among officials here seemed to be that the alleged fraudulent transactions were limited to yards on the Pacific Coast. It was said that the government is investigating Atlantic and Gulf Coast yards, but that it probably will not be until Federal indictments have been obtained and executed. The government was said to be preparing its case with a view to avoiding certain legal technicalities, which have led to long drawn out fights in attempts to recover illegally paid funds on certain other war-time contracts.

Two Dead, Three Dying; Spoiled Olives Blamed

Whole Family in Bronx Poisoned by Bottled Fruit, Physicians Say
When Paul Daldene, of 2328 Hughes Avenue, was taken to Fordham Hospital yesterday, obviously suffering from the same malady which had killed his wife, Marie, and their son, Dominick, six years old, and afflicted two other members of the family, an inquiry was started which showed that the family had been poisoned by eating bottled olives which had spoiled.

Daldene, his brother Angelo and his son Anthony, the patients at Fordham, are said to be dying. Dr. John A. Riegleman, Bronx County Medical Examiner, said that spoiled olives recently had caused the death of six persons in Detroit. What remained of the bottle of olives was sent to Dr. A. O. Gettler, city chemist, for examination.

Until yesterday the trouble had not been traced to the olives. The result of the poisoning simulates disease and apparently is not digestive. Paralysis of the muscles causing thick speech and blindness are among the symptoms. Mrs. Daldene's death on Saturday, six hours after eating some of the olives, was ascribed to uremic poisoning. She died from suffocation caused by paralysis of the diaphragm.

Dr. Louis Ferrara, who attended the family, said that the disease was caused by the bacillus bacillini which multiplies in spoiled food.

Clemenceau Announces Presidential Candidacy

Authorizes His Supporters to Present Name for Election at Versailles Saturday
PARIS, Jan. 15.—Premier Clemenceau has accepted nomination for the Presidency of the Republic, it was announced to-day.

Mexico Mess Laid to U. S. "Meddling"

Witness at Senate Inquiry Charges Reign of Lawlessness Is Due to Upholding of Carranza

Bolshevism Spreads Through Country

Fall, Invited by Cabrera to Shift Investigation to Mexico, Declines

By Wilbur Forrest
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 15.—"President Wilson has made a mess of things in Mexico and he ought to straighten it out. The Mexican people are to-day victims of a group of thieves which our government put in power and officially recognized. When I say the people of Mexico I speak as I would of the people of the United States, leaving out the Bolshevik and L. W. elements."

Thus P. W. Warner, a witness before the Fall Senate committee investigating conditions in Mexico here, testified to-day. Warner was agent for the Atascadero Colony, a large American colonization community, sixty miles south of Tampico, until Carranza troops and bandits forced scores of American families—mostly poor persons who had gone to Mexico to establish homes—to leave the country, devastating their farms and threatening their lives.

"Only one family remains on the wreck of our once populous colony," the witness testified, "and that family is German. They raided us with Winchester rifles, which the government allowed them to take into Mexico."

"United States Has Meddled Too Much"
"I'm against intervention now," Warner continued, "because the United States has meddled too much already in Mexico. What should be done is to withdraw recognition of the bandits who are running the country. If Carranza had no recognition from Huerta would still be in power and Huerta was favorable toward Americanism."

The witness harked back to the days of Diaz, when he had ridden a horse clear across Mexico with \$30,000 in his saddle bags with perfect safety. Warner denounced the Wilson administration for what he termed "meddling" part it has taken in Mexican affairs and placed the entire blame for chaotic conditions upon the Washington leaders. "Why do not your colonists go back to Mexico now?" Senator Smith asked.

"I wouldn't go back for the whole ranch," the witness answered, adding, "we are afraid of the Carranzaists. Warner named General Lariaga, of the Mexican federal army, as one of those responsible for outrages in the Atascadero colony."

Another Colony Forced to Flee
P. F. Poorbaugh, of San Antonio, the next witness, detailed a like fate which he said he and his family had experienced. He testified that he was interested in the isthmus of Tehuantepec. All were forced to flee in 1913 with only hand baggage, he testified, and from that time to the present the region has been a lawless land. Poorbaugh testified of returning in 1914 to what remained of the colony.

He was accompanied by another American, "We were forced by the Mexican authorities to give up our guns when we arrived at Puerto Mexico," he said, "but the German Consul there told us we had to keep our guns. We carried our guns and carried guns at the same time."

He testified in detail of bandit raids and declared the only American remaining in the region was tortured and killed on April 8 on the Sevilla Ranch, near Salina Cruz. He was E. E. Morgan. "Mexico is to-day like China," the witness said.

W. W. Gentry, of Glenn Springs, Tex., testified regarding experiences during a raid by Mexican bandits on Glenn Springs, May 5, 1918. Three Americans and the witness's five-year-old son were killed, he testified. Compton said one of the raiders captured by American troops and rescued them. He said he had papers on him which indicated he was a colonel in the Carranza army.

Women Tell of Depredations
Mrs. Mary Wright, Mrs. Laura C. Bailey and Mrs. James Willis, all of San Antonio, told of being driven from their Mexican homes by depredations of bandits and Carranza soldiers.

All had been interested in agriculture in the state of San Luis Potosi. Mrs. Wright testified dramatically of the escape of her three daughters and herself from Mexico after terrible hardships. Her husband, whom they were forced to abandon in his illness, died soon after reaching Dallas, Tex., his former home. Mrs. Wright said that the Carranza soldiers were brought to Galveston by a German cruiser from Tampico when British and American warships on orders from their governments withdrew from the harbor in 1913 and left foreign women and children at the mercy of a frenzied mob. The German commander went ashore with a detachment of soldiers and looted the place.

No one there would aid us," declared Mrs. Willis, who is herself of Mexican blood. Fleeing toward the United States later, Mrs. Willis related the story of her escape.

Note to Holland Asks Extradition Of Former Kaiser

Supreme Council Invites Dutch to Join Allies in Arraigning Wilhelm for "Supreme Offense"

PARIS, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The Supreme Council has drafted a note to the Dutch Government, asking for the extradition of the former German Emperor. It probably will be sent Saturday.

The note refers to Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, and invites Holland to join the Allied powers in the accomplishment of this act.

Article 227 of the treaty of peace with Germany declares: "The Allied and Associated powers publicly arraign William of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following powers, namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."

The article also declares that it will be the duty of the tribunal to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed.

Sir Oliver Lodge Here to Talk On Spiritism

Famous British Psychist Says He Brings No New Religion Nor Has He Any Quarrel With the Church

Sir Oliver Lodge, the famous British scientist whose indorsement of the belief that the dead and the living can communicate has strengthened more than that of any other individual a universal interest in psychical research, arrived here last night on the Red Star liner Lapland after an absence of twenty-three years.

He comes here to lecture on physics and psychics and brings the message that the survival of man after death can be proved. He said he had no new religion to preach and that he had no sympathy with denial of the material universe, although he conceded that the spiritual universe is much more important. His leanings toward the spiritual side of man, he explained, might be pardoned if there chanced to be a little overemphasis on this particular side.

Sees Religion Strengthened
Sir Oliver said he was aware that some of the Christian churches, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, were unalterably opposed to study of the psychics and to psychical research in communicating with the dead. Nevertheless he maintained that the essential parts of the old religion are strengthened and supported by new evidence that has come to mankind in a psychical way. The result of accepting the facts under investigation, he said, is to strengthen faith and to throw purely materialistic contentions on the negative side.

Sir Oliver is a robust man, conspicuous for his broad shoulders. His face is ruddy and his hair is iron white. Because of his unusual height he has a habit of stooping over his head. He is a person of medium height, but his head is so large that he is disturbed by nothing. He listens attentively and is exacting in his efforts to grasp precisely what the speaker has to say. He answers briefly and much to the point.

As the Lapland came up the bay from Quarantine yesterday he wore a heavy coat with fur collar and a soft hat, and despite the cold wind, he seemed to be inclined to smile or laugh. The observation of an interviewer that he looked to a poor place for spirits did not bring even the suggestion of a smile.

Joke Has to Be Explained
Puzzled by the remark that there were no spirits available in America, Sir Oliver asked for enlightenment. He was then informed by the facetious interviewer that sale of all alcoholic spirits was stopped at midnight Friday because of national prohibition.

"I see now what you mean," said Sir Oliver seriously, but that is something that does not offend me. I never use alcohol. I am a teetotaler while in a medicinal way. We were in England in England to learn that America had become converted to prohibition. There is some talk of Scotland adopting prohibition, but it is my opinion that Scotland is not ripe for it yet. Personally I believe that the individual should decide for himself whether he does or does not wish to drink alcohol."

When informed that J. Godfrey Raper, a former member of the British Society for Psychical Research, had resigned because of the ouija board alone, he should leave the ouija board alone. If he has a strong mind it will not be affected by the use of such an instrument.

Concerning the pursuit of psychical research and the use of mediums, the great scientist said he had never encountered a dishonest medium and that he knew of no substantial reason for disapproval of psychic study. "Research in this particular field," he said, "has interested many clergymen. Others of the cloth are skeptical. I am told that the Roman Catholic Church calls it devilry. I have been told that there are some dishonest mediums, but I have run across none. I don't object to professional mediums. All of them who have taken up the subject have some power. It is

British Prepare for War On 'Red' Russia; Senate Speeds Peace Agreement

Nine Factions, All but "Irreconcilables," Confer and Compromise Appears To Be Nearer

First Real Hope, Declares Lodge

His Reservations Are Basis of Parley; Hitchcock Opposes Bryan's Proposal

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Taking the Lodge reservations as a basis, nine Senators, representing every shade of opinion on the peace treaty in the upper House, with the exception of the "irreconcilables," met in formal conference to-day in the hope of reaching a compromise on which the treaty could be ratified.

After the conference Senator Lodge said that "the outlook for an agreement is improved very much." The Democratic Senators suggested modifications to the Lodge reservations. Senator Lodge will discuss these proposals with his Republican colleagues to-morrow, and another conference will be held Saturday, with the same Senators present who attended the meeting to-day.

The conference followed the reappearance of William J. Bryan at the Capitol. Mr. Bryan urged the Democratic Senators to permit the Republicans to ratify the treaty with reservations by withholding their own votes. Then, he said, he would make the reservations an issue in the Presidential campaign.

Bryan Suggestion Opposed
The Bryan suggestion was not received favorably by many Senators. Senator Hitchcock expressed strong disapproval of it. The Democrats, said Senator Hitchcock, never would follow the suggestion, as they might as well permit the ratification of the treaty by vote for the reservation as to accept them by refusing to vote at all.

The conference of the leaders of the different groups of Republican and Democratic Senators was held in the office of Senator Lodge. By Senators Lodge and Hitchcock after Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, acting for the Democrats, had asked Senator Lodge to permit Mr. Bryan to make a speech to the Senate to-day to meet with a group of Democrats and discuss the possibility of getting together. The following Senators attended:

Senator Lodge, majority leader of the Senate, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and author of the reservations adopted by the Senate. Senator Owen, of Wisconsin, representative of the "middle ground" Republicans, who has been working for a compromise on the basis of making a few concessions on the Lodge reservation side.

Senator New, of Indiana, representing the Lodge followers on the Republican side. Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, representing the "mild reservationists," who have been working negotiating a compromise with the Democrats on the basis of making important concessions to the Democrats.

Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, representing the Democratic Senators who want the Senate to act without consulting the President. Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, representing the Democratic Senators who would be willing to accept a compromise in order to secure ratification. Senator Walsh, of Montana, representing the Democratic Senators who are opposed to accepting strong reservations.

First Step to Get Together
"This is the first real attempt to get together on an agreement," said Senator Lodge after the conference. "We have taken the first step. This is the first time the Democrats have made any practical suggestion for an agreement. I must talk it over with our people and then we will meet again Saturday."

Senator Lodge said that the Democrats discussed each of the Lodge reservations in turn. The Democrats suggested modifications, which were noted, and these will be discussed with other Republicans.

No definite plan for a compromise was submitted by the Democrats, Senator Lodge said. He added, however, that the suggested modifications in accord with the Lodge reservations, which they told him any agreement they might be able to make would receive the support of most of the Democrats in the Senate.

Article X, which has proved to be the stumbling block in the path of an agreement during the informal negotiations that have been under way in the Senate, did not come up for detailed discussion.

Article X Substitute Proposed
Senator Colt, of Rhode Island, one of the Republican "mild reservationists," to-day proposed a substitute for the Lodge reservation on Article X, and it received the favorable consideration of other Republicans. It follows:

"Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress has the sole power to declare war; therefore, the United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under provisions of Article X, unless in any particular case the Congress shall, by act or joint resolution, so provide; and, further, Congress assumes no obligation to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members

Bolshevik Drive On Odessa Stopped

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The British military mission with General Denikine at the latter's headquarters in Ekaterinodar reports that the Caucasus army, in the line behind the Aksai River, repulsed in heavy fighting five frontal attacks and an attempt to turn its left flank.

The report says the advance of the Bolsheviks on Odessa has been stopped. It also states that the report that General Denikine has been superseded by General Wrangel or any other commander is untrue.

Democrats of Senate in Tie On Leadership

Hitchcock and Underwood Get 19 Votes Apiece on Two Ballots in Caucus; Hoke Smith Not Recorded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Democrats in the Senate failed to elect a permanent leader to-day, after a two hours' bitter fight in a caucus. Two ballots were had and both resulted in a tie vote, 19 for Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, and 19 for Senator Underwood of Alabama, the rival candidates.

Senator Smith, of Georgia, declined to vote. According to the campaign managers for both Underwood and Hitchcock, he had given both candidates the impression he would vote for them and was unable to vote for either.

The situation rests with him to-night. All of the absent Senators were paired, and none of the vote shows that twenty-three Senators favored Underwood and twenty-three favored Hitchcock.

Leans to Underwood
The Underwood forces predicted after the caucus that Senator Smith will vote for the Alabama candidate and that the Democrats meet again. Senator Smith said that he had not authorized any such announcement.

The caucus was a jumbled affair without taking up any other matter. They will meet again when Senators Underwood and Hitchcock call the caucus to order.

Senator Underwood was in a position to secure his election by a majority of one at one stage of the fight to-day. The Hitchcock forces had agreed to permit Senator Glass, recently appointed to the Senate from Virginia and who favors Underwood to vote in the caucus, although he has not yet resigned as secretary of the Treasury. Precedents were cited to show that it was permissible.

When it became apparent, however, that the result on the first ballot would be a close, Hitchcock supporters voiced opposition to permitting Mr. Glass to vote. Senator Underwood then said that he would ask that Mr. Glass be recorded.

The caucus will not be held until Mr. Glass has taken his seat in the Senate. This probably will be within the next two weeks, it is expected. Administration Senators generally voted for Underwood to-day, but there was no distinct sectional line-up. Hitchcock received the support of several Southern Senators, while Underwood received the votes of Senators from the North and West.

The peace treaty was not brought up at the caucus, but it had a strong indirect influence upon the result. Opposition to Senator Hitchcock's leadership in the administration forces in the Senate fight gave Underwood several votes. The Senators who have been working for ratification without consulting the wishes of President Wilson, as a repudiation of Hitchcock's leadership, inasmuch as the caucus failed to endorse him.

Vote on Leadership
The vote on the leadership follows: For Senator Hitchcock—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Calhoun, Henderson, Kendrick, King, Kirby, Myers, Robinson, Sherman, Phelps, Pomeroy, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Thomas, Tram-mall, Walsh, of Montana; Wolcott—nineteen.

For Senator Underwood—Bankhead, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Gore, Harris, Harrison, Jones, of New Mexico; McKellar, of Tennessee; Reed, Shields, Smith, of Maryland; Smith, of South Carolina; Stanley, Walsh, of Massachusetts; Williams—nineteen.

Senator Smith made the following explanation after the caucus: "I said when I entered the caucus that my associates knew I was accustomed to meeting all votes in the Senate or in the House. I explained, however, that in this case my personal relations with and affection for both Senator Underwood and Senator Hitchcock were such that I wanted to vote for each of them and had not been able to bring myself to vote against either of them."

"The matter was a cause of great embarrassment to me, but under the circumstances I felt I could not vote."

Premier Calls Conference to Stem Onrush of Radicals After Success in European Territory

Huge Bases of Supplies Seized

Bolshevik Commands Grow After Victories; New Advances Feared

LONDON, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Week-old peace with Germany is a bleak old the British public has been brought up sharply against the possibility of another war. Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War; Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty; Baron Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet, and Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, chief of the Imperial Staff, left London to-night, having been hurriedly summoned to Paris for a consultation with Premier Lloyd George and other British officials there on important military and naval matters.

This summons is inevitably connected in the public mind with the semi-official statement published to-day calling attention to the threatening situation in the Middle East as a result of Bolshevik military successes, which have given the Soviets virtual mastery of the whole of European Russia, for, although it is not yet confirmed that they have entered Odessa, it is believed it cannot be long before they are in full possession of these coast regions.

Get Command of Supplies
By their victories the Bolsheviks have secured command of enormous supplies of food, raw materials, coal and rolling stock and other means of transport which they formerly were in need of.

Speculation is active in the European capitals as to what will be the next move of the Bolsheviks. It is regarded as certain that, flushed with success, they will not be content with their present conquests, but will seek to extend Bolshevism, either eastward or westward. Expert military opinion inclines to the belief that their next move will be an attack on Poland and the Baltic states, and Warsaw dispatches to the London papers already indicate that the Poles are fully anticipating such a move.

Flanks Are Exposed
The Soviets now undoubtedly command the Black Sea by road, but not sufficient to warrant an attack, but they are both east and west. Against the likelihood of an attack on Poland, which it is said, will be popular with the "Red" element, is the fact that the Bolshevik flanks would be exposed on the north to an attack by the Letts and on the south to an attack by the Rumanians.

The British government is more apprehensive of a move eastward, threatening India. Three months, says the statement, Great Britain may be faced with a serious Bolshevik situation in the Near East, which would mean military commitments, according to expert opinion based on official advice from the theaters of war.

Caucasus Position Reviewed
The Bolshevik occupation of Trans-Caucasia by road, and by sea, is complete, which makes the position in the Caucasus most difficult from an anti-"Red" viewpoint. There is little hope of stopping the Bolsheviks from overrunning the Caucasus, and if they succeed they will be able to join Mesopotamia (head of the Turkish Nationalists) and other Turks for Mesopotamian aggression.

Caspian gives the Bolsheviks a base for operations against Persia and extending to India, with the cooperation of Afghanistan, Georgia and Azerbaijan are all Bolshevik, but they are not strong enough to resist the invasion which threatens them from the north, where General Denikine's right wing is fighting the Bolsheviks, and from across the Caspian, where the Bolsheviks seem to be well established. There is a large Bolshevik element in Baku, and a "Red" landing there would probably result in the recruitment of these Bolsheviks immediately.

Daughastan is even more helpless than Georgia and Azerbaijan. Numerous Turkish troops are penetrating into the Caucasus from the south with the object of fomenting trouble. The difficulties in Mesopotamia appear by no means to be finished. Rumania is at the moment, and it continues his efforts to stir up the tribes in the British area and has threatened an attack in case of non-compliance with his demands for evacuation of certain districts. The British general, Maomunn, commanding in Mesopotamia, has issued an ultimatum ordering the cessation of this agitation and has attacked and dispersed a band of forces, which had crossed into British territory.

"Reds" Improve Railway
The "Reds" are pouring troops into Trans-Caucasia by road, and by sea. A party of Bolsheviks is reported to have arrived at Herat, Afghanistan, with two cars containing airplane parts and wireless installation, and to have gone on by way of Kandahar and Kabul, escorted by Afghan cavalry.

The "Reds" have opened fifty propaganda centers in the various districts, and languages will be taught and from which "Red" agents will be sent to India and China and all the Moslem countries. The Tashkent Soviet re-